

THE COMMISSIONS HAVE NO FRICTION.

Some Little Incidents Have Occurred, but Nothing to Cause Trouble.

CONDITIONS AT HAVANA AWFUL.

Spanish Government Refuses to Longer Feed the Hungry—Even Soup Kitchens Have Been Closed.

THE PRICE OF MEAT IS STILL KEPT UP.

Hundreds of Spanish Officers Have Asked to Be Discharged From the Army—They Will Not Return to Spain.

Havana, Sept. 15.—Rumors that strained relations exist between the Spanish commission and the United States Cuban evacuation commission are absolutely unfounded. There has been little incidents, but no real hitches. For instance, when the United States transport Resolute, with the American commission on board, arrived here Saturday morning she did not fire the salute on entering the harbor, but later she fired the regulation salute when visited by the British consul, who had been acting for the United States. This action was commented upon at the palace in consequence of which explanations were extended during the evening, with the result that the Resolute on Monday morning flew the Spanish colors in honor of the birthday of the Princess of the Asturias, and at noon the same day when the Spanish flagship Alfonso XIII fired a salute in honor of the royal birthday it was answered by the Resolute.

On Saturday morning, shortly after the arrival of the Resolute a shell exploded in Ordinance park, killing two soldiers. The local newspapers were not allowed to publish anything in connection with the incident so as to avoid a misrepresentation on the part of sensational newspapers. The explosion was purely accidental.

Another little incident occurred Sunday, when the commissioners arrived at the palace of the colonial government, where their first meeting took place. They were ushered into the stateroom, where on the table in the center were displayed maps of Spain and Cuba. Members of the commission and staff removed their swords and in so doing inadvertently placed them over the map of Cuba, covering the whole length of the island. One of the Cuban attaches present noticed this and approached the table and quickly removed the arms. The incident, however, did not pass unobserved by others present, who have since commented goodnaturedly on the occurrence. No importance or significance is attached to either of these incidents by officials here.

The reason for the delay in the meetings is the absence of instructions from Madrid which, although announced as coming on the last mail steamer from Spain, did not arrive as expected. The Spanish steamer Alphonse XIII, which left Porto Rico for this port Tuesday, is expected to have on board the instructions from the Spanish government.

The reason the first formal session of the commissioners took place on Sunday was the understanding that the commissioners must meet within 30 days after the signing of the protocol, and Monday would have been the thirty-first day.

Two of the free soup kitchens in this city closed Tuesday, and the closing of others will follow.

Beggars are again infesting the streets and carrying disease germs all over Havana.

Immediate arrangements for the distribution of rations, now that the Spanish government refuses to continue to feed the hungry, is imperative.

The "Meat Ring" continues to keep the price of meat at from 50 to 60 cents per pound.

Hundreds of Spanish officers have asked to be discharged from the army. They refuse to return to Spain where starvation stares them in the face. Many of them have formed classes to study English, hoping to succeed in obtaining commissions in the United States army when they are proficient in the language.

The situation here may be summed up as chaotic. It is impossible to tell just exactly what the future may develop, even regarding the commission. Its powers appear to be very limited, the members having to submit every trifling to Washington for consideration, before acting.

Peace Commissioners at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 15.—All members of the peace commission, with the exception of Senator Gray, had an extended conference with the president today. Senator Gray arrived in the afternoon.

A special meeting of the cabinet was to be held in the afternoon on the final discussions of instructions to the peace commissions.

CRISTOBAL COLON CANNOT BE SAVED.

Work Will Soon Be Stopped and the Force Centered on Raising the Maria Teresa.

New York, Sept. 15.—A special to The Herald from Washington says:

With the detachment of Commodore Watson from the command of the eastern squadron all work in connection with the raising of the Spanish cruiser, Cristobal Colon will cease. Lieutenant George P. Blow, who has had special charge of the wreckage operations under Commodore Watson, has reported that it is impossible to save that vessel. Naval experts say that as the Colon has been under water for more than two months the salt water has probably injured her machinery, and that if she is allowed to remain in her present position any length of time it is doubtful if she will be of any great value even if raised.

So far as the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa is concerned, it is understood high hopes are entertained that she can be saved. Captain C. F. Goodrich, who will be senior officer in command of the vessels in the waters of southeastern Cuba, will take charge of raising the Infanta Maria Teresa upon the departure of Commodore Watson.

AFFAIRS AT MANILA ARE QUIETING DOWN.

General Otis Says the Insurgents Have Withdrawn, Business Progressing and no Trouble is Anticipated.

Washington, Sept. 15.—General Otis telegraphs the war department from Manila that affairs there are much more satisfactory. Demands for withdrawal of insurgent forces complied with and all withdrawn or are being withdrawn except a small force in outlying districts, which are not obeying the insurgent leader. Aguinaldo requests a few days in which to withdraw them by detachments and punish their commanding officers. There are no concessions granted the insurgents. General good feeling is prevailing. Manila is quiet and business is progressing favorably. No difficulty is anticipated. The Spanish prisoners are confined temporarily within the limits of the walled city.

Wheeler Reaches Camp Wikoff.

Camp Wikoff, Sept. 15.—General Wheeler has arrived here and has assumed command of the camp. Transports Roumanis and Chester have arrived here from New York and it is supposed they will take away some troops from here in a day or so.

Concho Reaches New York.

New York, Sept. 15.—The transport Concho with General Wilson and staff and the staff of the Sixth corps arrived from Porto Rico. The ship sailed from Porto Rico Sept. 8. The troops aboard include a detachment of company C, United States volunteer engineer, unattached battalion artillery battery A, Missouri volunteer artillery, battery A, Twenty-seventh Indiana volunteers artillery, battery B, Pennsylvania volunteer artillery.

General Miles Sick.

Washington, Sept. 15.—General Miles is confined to his bed with a fever, resulting part from work and exposure in the recent campaigns. It is said to be of a malarial character.

STRIKERS CAUSE A RIOT IN MISSOURI.

One Man Killed and Three Seriously Hurt Before Mounted Police Were Able to Restore Order.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—The striking plasterers precipitated a riot at De Hottelmont, at the western limits of the city, in which William Kane, a nonunion worker, was fatally wounded and three others seriously hurt. Mounted police responded to the riot call and were met by a fusillade of bullets from the strikers. The police replied with a number of shots and charged the crowd, dispersing them, and resulting in the arrest of Nat Brown and Joe Lee, who are thought to be the ringleaders.

Killed by an Electric Car.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Private Albert Eckdahl, of troop H, of Colonel Grigby's rough riders, was killed by an electric car in this city. As he alighted from a westbound car he was struck by a car moving in the opposite direction. He lived but a short time after the accident. Eckdahl enlisted in Colonel Grigby's regiment from Ledgewood, N. D., where he was employed for several years as a foreman in a machine shop. He was formerly a cowboy and one of the best horsemen in his troop.

Nine New Cases of Fever.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 15.—Four new cases of yellow fever are reported from Orwood and five from Taylors. Miss Lulu Taylor, at the latter named place is not expected to live. Inspector Gant reports two suspicious cases at Oxford.

Died From Well Damp.

Anna, Sept. 15.—John Hargrove, a farmer living near this place, came in contact with "damp" while digging in a well about 50 feet deep, and died before he could be gotten out.

A Forty-niner Dead.

New York, Sept. 15.—Gilman Cheney, president of the Canadian Express company, and a Pacific coast forty-niner, is dead in Montreal, aged 75 years.

LIFE ON SPANISH PRIZES.

How the Men on the Detained Merchantmen Enjoy Themselves.

The great majority of the Spanish seamen detained on the captured vessels live like princes of large inheritance, and entertain their guests with all the elaborate politeness and generous hospitality of their race. They give course dinners, have the choicest of Spanish wines and cigars and treat the United States officials who visit them as if they were petted friends instead of dreaded captors.

Through the courtesy of the United States District Attorney, J. M. Stripling, the Associated Press correspondent was permitted to visit all the Spanish prize ships and dined with the captain and officers of the elegant merchant steamer Miguel Jover. This vessel has a cargo of rice and other food supplies for the tropics and is owned in Barcelona, Spain. She sailed from New Orleans on the 21st inst., her crew being ignorant of the fact that Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet was patrolling the Gulf.

Next to the Panama she is the most valuable prize and is estimated to be worth \$500,000. By far, she is the best equipped vessel in the captive fleet and the elegance and richness of her cabin and officers' quarters can scarcely be excelled by any merchant ship afloat.

Her cabin is finished in Italian marble with the finest of mahogany furniture, beautiful and expensive carpets and draperies, elaborate electric light fixtures, a piano, and in brief, the best of everything.

The representative of the Associated Press was received by the captain and his officers with great courtesy and polite welcome. The crew numbers fifty-eight men and all of the officers of higher rank are men of education and refinement. Captain Juan Ill is apparently about sixty-five years of age, stern, dignified and with an exceptionally strong, determined face.

The first officer, Vincente Terol, is a bright, genial little Spaniard, bobbing over with good nature and politeness, and talking incessantly, with gestures and broken English, of the beauties of old Spain. Joseph Lavarez, the chief engineer, is a shrewd, diplomatic man of about thirty-five, dark, handsome, and speaks English perfectly. Jose Gomez, the ship's surgeon, from his general make-up might be taken for an artist or a writer of aesthetic poetry. He is gentle and diffident, and an accomplished pianist.

The old captain had very little to say, except in way of protesting most vigorously against being sent ashore.

"Leave us here," he said to District Attorney Stripling through the chief engineer as interpreter, "for if we go ashore nobody knows what may happen. Spaniards and Cubans might not be friends over there," and he moved his hand toward the barracks on the island.

A Texan's Gratitude Praise For the Remedy Which Saved His Daughter and Two Sons.

There is no theory whatever about what S. S. S. will do. No vague, hearsay evidence is presented in its behalf, but the positive, uncontrovertible testimony of honorable, upright people, who have the confidence and esteem of their neighbors, proves conclusively the virtue of the remedy. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is not recommended by its proprietors only, but every claim made for it is backed by the words of praise of thousands of reliable people, all over the country, who have found it the only cure for real, obstinate diseases of the blood. No other remedy on earth can cure the deep-seated, stubborn blood diseases which S. S. S. cures, because these diseases are beyond their reach. S. S. S. is a real blood remedy, and gets down to the very foundation of all diseases having their origin in the blood and removes every trace of the taint. It matters not what other treatment has failed, S. S. S. will cure any case.

Here is testimony which shows beyond question the value of Swift's Specific. It is from a man who had exhausted medical skill to cure his children, and its value can not be overestimated.



"When my oldest son, Richard, was quite young, he had a severe attack of brain fever, which left him in a very feeble condition. Several large risings appeared on his face and shoulders, and before long they became obstinate running sores. They continued to grow worse, though he was treated by the best physicians, and for more than four years the sores caused untold suffering. All kinds of salves and ointments were used, but they had no effect. One of the doctors said that if the sores were healed it would kill him. Having tried so many remedies in vain, I was naturally discouraged and had little hope of his ever being well again. A friend advised that S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) be tried, and it was a happy suggestion, for he began to improve at once, the poison was forced out, and the sores all healed up perfectly. He is now twenty-three years old, and has never had a sign of the trouble since."

"My daughter also suffered from bad blood, receiving a scratch on her leg, which became poisoned by the colored dye in her stocking. The sore spread and became quite painful. The doctors used salves and ointments, and dry powders, but did her no good whatever, the sore continuing to spread and grow all the while. I gave her two bottles of S. S. S., which healed up the sore and cured it permanently."

"Several years ago my youngest son, Clement J., had what the doctors pronounced an internal blood trouble, which they said would eventually cause cancer of the stomach. Knowing from experience the great virtue of S. S. S., I gave it to him, and seven bottles cured him sound and well, so that his health has been excellent ever since. Swift's Specific has done so much for my family that I feel competent to judge of its merits, and I do not hesitate to declare it to be the best blood remedy made."

"H. J. McKinney, Dickey, Parker Co., Texas."

It is dangerous to experiment with blood diseases. There is only one cure for them, and all other remedies only aggravate the disease and render a cure more difficult. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) accomplishes at once what no other remedy can: it goes down to the very bottom of all blood diseases and cures permanently obstinate, deep-seated cases which are beyond the reach of other remedies. It never fails to cure Scrofula, Catarrh, Eczema, Rheumatism, Cancer, Tetters, Sores, Ulcers, or any other form of blood trouble. S. S. S. is purely vegetable and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain not a particle of mercury, potash, or any other mineral.

Books on blood and skin diseases mailed free to all by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

island. "No one would injure you," said District Attorney Stripling. "I do not fear that so much," said the old captain, "but nobody knows what some of the Spanish sailors might do, and then I should be held responsible for what happened. The Americans would hold the captain responsible for all the sailors. Educated Spaniards understand it all, but the Spaniard who is ignorant is hard to control."

At six o'clock the call for dinner was sounded, and the captain took his place at the head of the table. A better dinner would be difficult to obtain at any table on the American continent. It consisted of seven courses, with three kinds of wine, including the best champagne, the finest brands of cigars and Spanish cigarettes. Many of the dishes were Spanish and deliciously palatable.

After the dinner was finished Dr. Gomez went to the piano and played for half an hour. It was a striking picture. Here sat these proud Spanish prisoners in their own floating palace. Their guests who sat with them were their captors and their enemies. With the soft lights of the tropical sunset streaming in through the cabin windows they sang together the National airs of Spain, while a hundred yards away the black guns of a United States battle ship frowned down upon them. Perhaps it was their last song, their last night in the ship which to many of them was home; they did not know. The song ceased, and the American visitors arose in silence to go. As they left the cabin, the venerable commander of the ship gave each a hearty grasp of the hand. As the little party was about to leave the dock the old captain turned to his interpreter and said:—

"Tell them I thank them for the kindness they have shown us. We are their prisoners, but they have treated us as gentlemen and a Spaniard knows how to appreciate such consideration. Say to them that the Spaniard in Spain is one man and the Spaniard in Cuba quite another man. We are sorry for this war. We are not to blame for it, nor are these American gentlemen we have met. It is the fault of our unwise leaders in Cuba, and we deplore it. If we lose our ship we will give it up like men. Ask the man of the press to send a message to Barcelona telling our families that we are all right and in the hands of Christian gentlemen."

With moist eyes and trembling lips the old captain bowed to his guests and disappeared within the cabin.

The Difference. "I can see no difference 'twix' de man 'at wouks an' de man 'at loafers," said Deacon Johnson. "Dey hain't no difference, speshul," replied Deacon Jackson, "cep'in' dat dey calls de loaferin' feller 'kuunel.'"

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about those Nice Presents you want to buy; about the Engraving you want done.
I have Moved to B. S. Read's Drug Store where I have the heaviest Stock of
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John M. Caldwell,
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